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HUMMINGBIRDS (AVES: APODIFORMES: TROCHILIDAE) IN THE ORNITHOLOGICAL COLLECTION OF „GRIGORE ANTIPA“ NATIONAL MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY (BUCHAREST)

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Abstract. Present bird collection of „Grigore Antipa“ National Museum of Natural History (Bucharest) includes 96 hummingbirds (58 naturalized and mounted, 36 skins and 2 skeletons) belonging to 53 genera and 71 species, 75 subspecies, and from the geographical point of view they originate in 12 countries: Colombia (26 specimens), Ecuador (23 specs), Brazil (11 specs), Guatemala (6 specs), Honduras (6 specs), Panama (4 specs), Venezuela (3 specs), Costa Rica (3 specs), Mexico (3 specs), Chile (2 specs), Guyana and USA one specimen each, and South America (6 specs). This small collection was created with acquisitions and small donations made at the end of the 19th century and in the 20th century.

Résumé. La collection actuelle d'oiseaux du Muséum National d'Histoire Naturelle «Grigore Antipa» (Bucarest) comprend 96 colibris (58 naturalisés montés, 36 peaux et 2 squelettes) appartenant à 53 genres, 71 espèces et 75 sous-espèces, qui proviennent du point de vue géographique à 12 pays: Colombie (26 exemplaires), Equateur (23 ex.), Brésil (11 ex.), Guatémala (6 ex.), Honduras (6 ex.), Panama (4 ex.), Vénézuëla (3 ex.), Costa Rica (3 ex.) Mexique (3 ex.), Chili (2 ex.), Guyane et les Etats Unis un exemplaire chacun et l'Amérique du Sud (6 ex.). Cette petite collection provient d'acquisitions et de petites donations faites à la fin du XIXème siècle et du XXème siècle.

Key words: Hummingbirds, collection, „Grigore Antipa“ National Museum of Natural History (Bucharest), Romania.

INTRODUCTION

Hummingbirds are very small sized birds, spread in the New World, and belong to the family Trochilidae, a numerous family with 328 species, very well known today. At the beginning of the 19th century, hummingbirds were special attractions in the curiosity cabinets, where the visitors hardly imagined a bird not greater then the tip of their finger, as small as a humble-bee, with a magnificent coloured plumage, with the rainbow brightness and with a so fast flight than the wing flap could not be observed with the naked eye. Probably these were the reasons why many museums wanted to have exotic birds in their collections.

Studying bird collections from the Romanian museums, especially the birds from the world fauna, I established that only a few museums have such kind of specimens. They are in the museums of Sibiu, Cluj, Iași, Bacău, Aiud, Reghin and București (Bucharest). Usually, exotic birds can be seen in the old museum where ornithologists carried on their activity and obtained these pieces either by material exchange or acquisitions, less by expeditions, especially organized outside Romanian borders. As a matter of fact, in the entire history of the “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History of Bucharest, I can name only six expeditions in which birds were collected: Expedition from Tanzania, organized by “Grigore

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Antipa" Museum in 1973-74; expedition from Indonesia organized by "Grigore Antipa" Museum in 1991 in collaboration with the Museum of Zoology of Bogor; expedition from Brazil in collaboration with the University Santa Ursula, in 1994; expedition „Taurus” - 2005 from Turkey; expedition „Punia” - 2006 from Tunisia; expedition „Atlas” - 2007 from Morocco, organized by the "Oceanic Club" Society of Oceanic Explorations and Environment Protection (Constanța) where specialists of the museum also participated. References on the birds collected during the first three expeditions were recently published (Petrescu, 2000, 2005 a, b).

MATERIAL AND METHOD

In this study I used the material from the birds collection of "Grigore Antipa" National Museum of Natural History of Bucharest. Bird collection catalogues of the Romanian museums, the documents from the museum archive, from the Romanian State Archive and the documents of that time media helped us to made a short history of the hummingbird acquisitions and donations of the birds collection of "Grigore Antipa" Museum from the second half of the 19th century till now.

When verifying the identification of the pieces presented in this paper, I often saw old scientific names, sometimes wrongly written; that is why old papers helped me a lot: Bonaparte, 1850; Sclater & Salvin, 1873; Gould, 1887; Ridgway, 1892; Hartert, 1930. Some of them were available online from the sites: bibliothèque nationale de France/Gallica (<http://gallica.bnf.fr/>) and <http://Archive.org/>. The papers of synthesis which include hummingbirds were useful for me in establishing and correct using of the present taxonomy of the family Trochilidae (Wolters, 1975-1982; Sibly & Monroe, 1990; Schuchmann, 1999; Dickinson, 2003).

RESULTS AND DISCUSSIONS

It is known that in only two catalogues of the bird collections from the Romanian museums there is information on hummingbirds; those from Sibiu and Bucharest. Also, in „Stefan Kohl" Collection of the High-school no. 2 of Reghin there is a single specimen of *Phaethornis superciliosus*, without any other collecting data, excepting "South America" (Kohl, 1990). Bird collection of the Museum of Sibiu has 12 unidentified specimens from North America, donated by Dr. Johann Binder in 1888 (Stein-von Spiess, 2005). Collection of „Grigore Antipa" Museum of Bucharest has 96 hummingbirds, out of which 58 are naturalized, 36 skins and two skeletons.

Several years, in my studies on the exotic bird collection of "Grigore Antipa" Museum, I thought that the first hummingbird specimens were bought after 1893, by the director of that time, Grigore Antipa. Recently, I discovered in the catalogue made by Carlo Ferreratti, during 1865-1867, that there are 30 inventoried hummingbirds. From them, only 13 are identified (Tab. 1) and included in one genus and eight species. The other 17 are noted only by their genus name, *Trochilus*, out of which nine pieces have also the collecting place, rather general, America or Brazil. Other eight pieces have only the genus name, that is why I think that they belonged to the old collection, inherited from Wallenstein.

For five pieces there is a precise specification that they are bought, and I think that they were bought during Carlo Ferreratti's directorship. Two hummingbirds were donated by the Museum of Genoa and one by the Museum of Torino, and other two were donated by Carlo Ferreratti, one from a trip made by him in September, probably 1865. I cannot say how many hummingbirds were in Wallenstein's collection and how many were brought by Ferreratti for sure.

Table 1

Hummingbirds of the bird collection of the Museum of Natural History of Bucharest in 1867.

Species	No. Coll.	Locality	Remarks
<i>Trochilus sephanoides</i>	470	Mexico	Director Carlo Ferreratti's trip of September
<i>Trochilus mango</i>	533	America	-
	535	America	-
	537	-	-
	78	Brazil	Donation Museum of Genoa
<i>Trochilus falcatus</i>	538	-	-
<i>Trochilus mosquitos</i>	543	Brazil	-
	686	Brazil	Donation Carlo Ferreratti
	72	Brazil	Donation Museum of Genoa
<i>Trochilus parvirostris</i> (<i>guierini</i>)	579 ♂	-	bought
	580 ♀	-	bought
<i>Hylocharis felicianana</i>	585	America	-
<i>Trochilus superciliosus</i>	84	America	Donation Museum of Turin
<i>Trochilus</i>	524, 525	Brazil	-
<i>Trochilus</i>	582, 583, 584	America	bought
<i>Trochilus</i>	586, 587, 588, 589	America	-
<i>Trochilus</i>	531, 532, 534, 536, 581, 607, 609, 613	-	-

National Museum of Bucharest was founded on the 3rd of November 1834 by an Order of the Prince Regent Alexandru Ghika of his brother's initiative, the great Ban Mihalache Ghika, who was an enthusiastic collector. About a proper bird collection we can talk since 1835 when Mihalache Ghika donated to the museum 21 bird specimens which were naturalized by Ștefan Ipitis, the first taxidermist of the museum (Marinescu, 1995). The first curator of the museum, the painter Carol Wahlstein de Vella (1837-1859), drawing teacher at Saint Sava College, was also a passionate ornithologist. That is why, as long as he led the museum, he made numerous collecting trips inside Romania and initiated the first zoological material exchanges with the museums of natural history of Europe. By exchange of some autochthonous birds he got some exotic ones (Marinescu, 1995). His successor, Carlo Ferreratti (1859-1867), enriched the bird collections with specimens collected from Walachia or got, by exchange, from the foreign museums. He was born in Sardinia and worked at the Museum of Torino as assistant technician. His experience in a great European museum was the reason for which Ferreratti was appointed director of the museum of Bucharest by the Ministry of Religious Affairs and Public Instruction, in November 1860 (Marinescu & Ionescu, 1985). He travelled a lot and during his short period of his staying at the museum, of only seven years, he got by exchange, acquisitions, donations numerous pieces. In the collection catalog, initiated by Carlo Ferreratti, 870 birds are listed. So, in less than 30 years since the museum foundation, the two subsequent curators succeeded in gather a rich patrimony both with Romanian and with exotic birds. The 30 hummingbird specimens of the collection, listed in August 1867 by Carlo Ferreratti have incomplete data or even absent. Although some papers, dedicated especially to the family Trochilidae, were published in that period (Lesson, 1832 a, b, c; Gould, 1861 a, b; Jardin, 1833 a, b; Bonaparte, op.cit.) the impossibility of getting the specialized literature made the two ornithologists to identify wrongly the species. That is why many of them were noted only with the genus name.

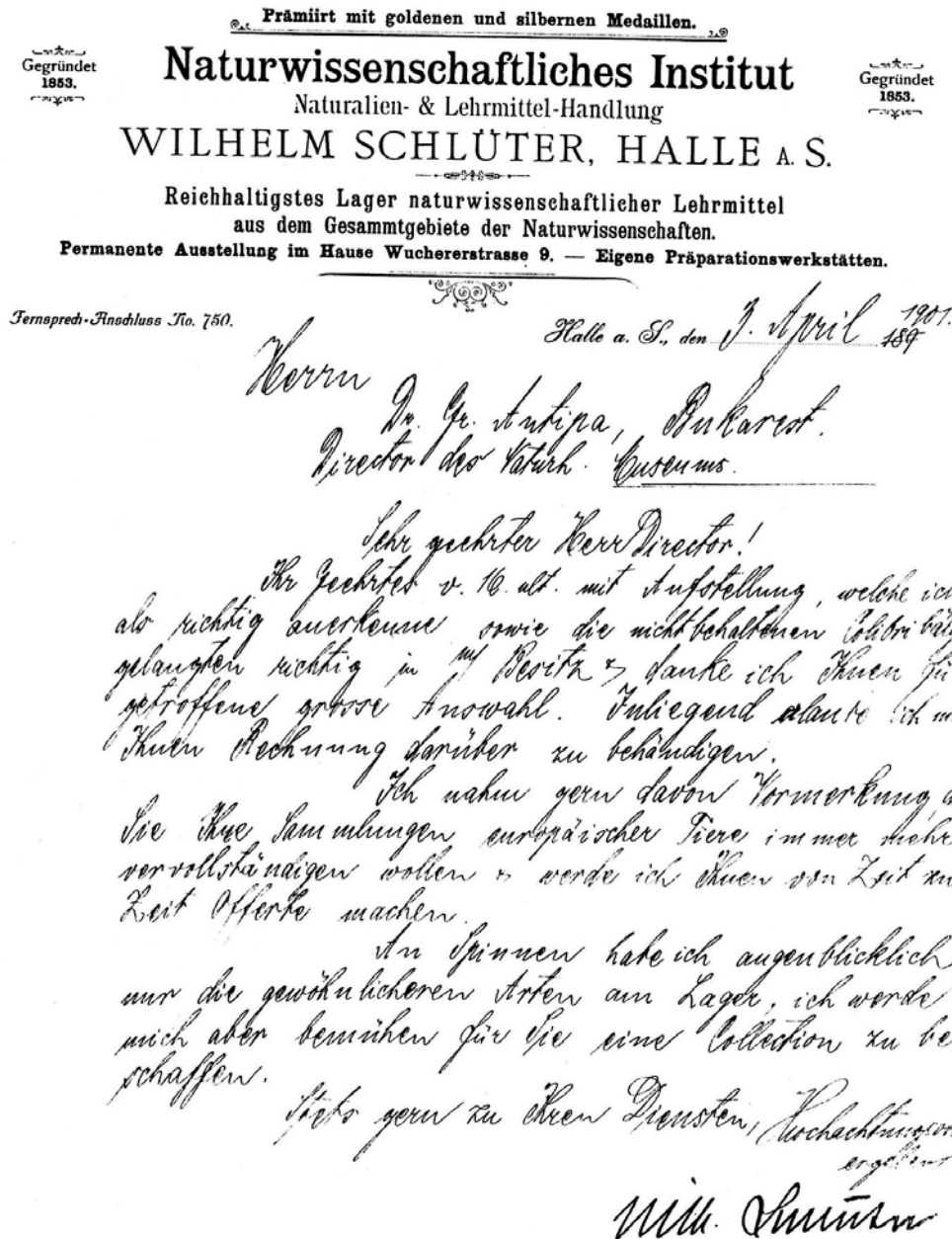


Fig. 1 – Wilhelm Schlüter's letter to Grigore Antipa, 1901 (Archive of "Grigore Antipa" Museum).

Translation of the above letter from German:

[To Mr. Dr. Gr. Antipa, Bucharest
Director of the Nat. Hist. Museum.

Dear Director !

Your honoured letter from the 16th of the previous month, including a list which I acknowledge as correct, as well as the non-retained skins of hummingbirds, came correctly into my possession. Thank you for having made a large selection. I take the liberty to submit the enclosed invoice for that.

Of course I take a note, that you would like more and more to complete your collection of European animals, and in time I will send you offers.

Currently I have only the common species of spiders in store, however I will make efforts to acquire a collection for you.

Always on your service, yours sincerely,
Wilh. Schlüter”]

In a such a small country, tormented by economical and administrative problems raised by the Union of the two Principalities, the expedition to another continent as South or Central America were impossible. That is why the interesting exotic pieces were bought or donated. There was a prosperous trade with naturalized pieces offered to the specialists and to the museum by specialized companies as that of Wilhelm Schlüter's. In 1867 in “Journal für Ornithologie”, volume 12, a list of hummingbirds was printed with specimens which this company sold. It included 45 genera and 95 species. The most expensive piece was the male *Eustephanus fernandensis* (Fernandez Is.), which was worth 12 thalers and 20 silver groschen, *Campylopterus jamrachii* (Guatemala) 8 thalers, *Aphantochroa antoniae* (Cayenne) 5 thalers, *Margarochrysis aurulenta* (St. Domingo) 5 thalers, some hummingbird species which were worth 3 and 2 thalers. Those which were considered common that time were worth only one thaler or less, between 12-25 groschen, as *Florisuga fusca* (Brazilia), *Anthracothonax dominicus* (Cayenne), *Boissonneaua flavescens* (Colombia), etc. As a matter of fact, the company developed and offered to its customers consistent catalogues with a special scientific accuracy. For example, in the catalogue „Systematisches Verzeichnis der Europäisch-Sibirischen Vögel mit Einschluss der mediterranen Formen, nebst Etiquettenanhang” from 1896, there were included 1149 bird species, with their scientific name, author and its vernacular name.

After 1893, when Grigore Antipa was appointed the director of the Museum of Zoology, an intense renewal period of the museum exhibits started. The young director of the museum of Bucharest contacted this company, well-known in Europe, and bought numerous pieces of quality, attractive to the public and interesting from the scientific point of view. In the archive of the museum there are some documents of the correspondence between Wilhelm Schlüter and Grigore Antipa on these acquisitions (Fig. 1).

In 1901-1902, Antipa bought a small lot of four hummingbirds, 3 genera, 4 species (Tab. 2). Three of them are still in the present collection: *Coeligena bonapartei* (4401), *Coeligena torquata fulgidigula* (4433), *Agelaiocercus coelestis* (4418) (Tab. 5).

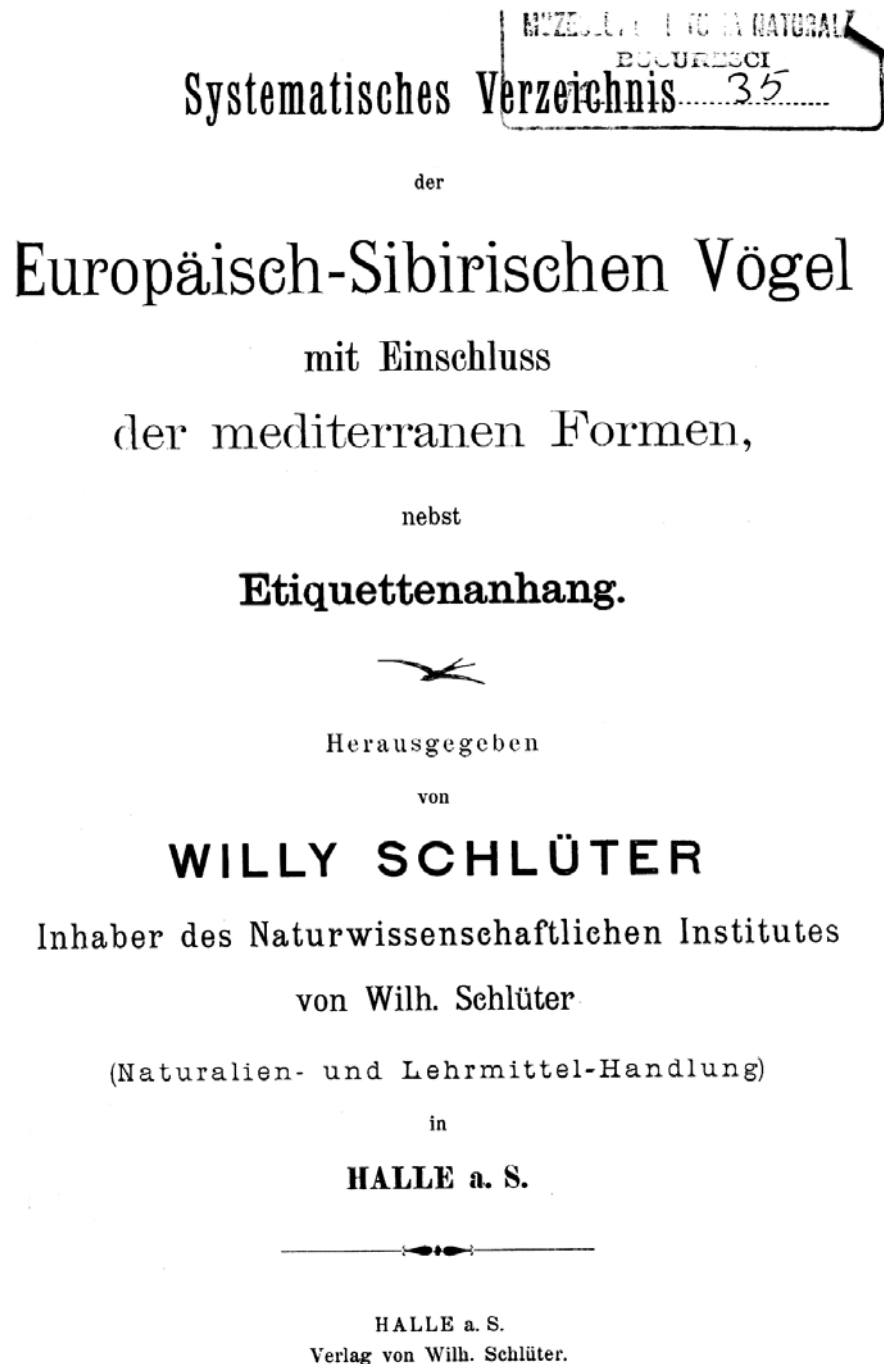


Fig. 2 – The cover of the catalogue „Systematisches Verzeichnis der Europäisch-Sibirischen Vögel mit Einschluss der mediterranen Formen, nebst Etiquettenanhang” from 1896, Wilhelm Schlüter (Library of “Grigore Antipa” Museum).

Table 2

Hummingbirds bought by Grigore Antipa from Wilhelm Schlüter between 1902-1903.

Scientific name from the acquisition list	Present scientific name
<i>Helianthea bonapartei</i>	<i>Coeligena bonapartei</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)
<i>Helianthea lutetiae</i>	<i>Coeligena lutetiae</i> (Delattre & Bourcier 1846)
<i>Bourcieria fulgidigula</i>	<i>Coeligena torquata fulgidigula</i> (Gould, 1854)
<i>Cyanolesbia coelestis</i>	<i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i> (Gould, 1861)

Antipa bought a few hummingbirds because he had not enough rooms for depositing and exhibiting the pieces he bought. That period the museum was sheltered in a house from Polonă Street, an inappropriate and insufficient building for a museum. Marinescu (1989) mentioned one of Antipa's paper, from 1934, in which he said: "casa din strada Polonă - în care instalasem și un început de muzeu public pentru școale, studenți și popor – ajunsese un mare depozit de colecții, înmagazinate până și în pod, pivnițe, atene, etc." ["house from Polonă Street – where I organized some kind of a public museum for schools, students and people – became a large deposit of collections, deposited even in the attic, basement, outbuildings, etc."].

After 1900, although Romania crossed a terrible economical crisis, he obtained the Prime Minister's approval, Dimitrie Sturza, for constructing a new building (Marinescu, 1989). When the site was opened and a part of the building was already made, Antipa bought another lot of 10 humming birds beside other bigger greater and more valuable birds (Tab. 3).

The museum was barely opened and he realized that there is enough space for depositing. Thus Grigore Antipa bought other 62 hummingbirds which he displayed in a special showcase, that of the fly birds and which was not changed almost a century. In that time newspapers, respectively in the "Minerva" Calendar from 1910 there is an article on the Museum of Natural History of Bucharest where the exhibition halls are presented, and through the exhibits from the bird hall some hummingbirds "care ocupa un dulap întreg" ["which fill the entire case"] can be remarked. Grigore Antipa's acquisition from 1910-1911 consists of 41 genera, 61 species and 62 subspecies of hummingbirds. A large part of them are still in the public exhibition now (Tab. 4).

Table 3

Hummingbirds bought by Grigore Antipa from Wilhelm Schlüter between 1906-1907.

Scientific name from the acquisition list	Present scientific name
<i>Galucis hirsuta</i>	<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Chlorostilbon angustipennis</i>	<i>Chlorostilbon gibsoni</i> (Fraser, 1840)
<i>Pannchloa postmanni</i>	<i>Chlorostilbon poortmani</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Lampornis violicauda</i>	<i>Anthracothonax viridigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)
<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>	<i>Eulampis jugularis</i>
<i>Chlorostilbon splendens</i>	<i>Eupherusa eximia egregia</i> Sclater, PL & Salvin, 1868
<i>Thalurania glaucops</i>	<i>Thalurania glaucopis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Thalurania nigrofasciata</i>	<i>Thalurania furcata nigrofasciata</i> (Gould, 1846)
<i>Hypnoptila (Hypuroptila) buffoni</i>	<i>Chalybura buffonii</i> (Lesson, 1832)
<i>Hypnoptila (Hypuroptila) caeruleiventris</i>	<i>Chalybura buffonii caeruleogaster</i> (Gould, 1847)

Table 4

Hummingbirds bought by Grigore Antipa from Wilhelm Schlüter between 1910-1911.

Scientific name from the acquisition list	Present scientific name
<i>Phaethornis emiliae</i>	<i>Phaethornis guy emiliae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)
<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i>	<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i> (Delattre, 1843)
<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i>	<i>Phaethornis hispidus</i> (Gould, 1846)
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i>	<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i>	<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i> (Deppe, 1830)
<i>Campylopterus lazulus</i>	<i>Campylopterus falcatus</i> (Swainson, 1821)
<i>Aphantochroa cirrochloris</i>	<i>Aphantochroa cirrochloris</i> (Vieillot, 1818)
<i>Eupetionema macroura</i>	<i>Eupetomena macroura</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Florisuga mellivora</i>	<i>Florisuga mellivora</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
<i>Florisuga fusca</i>	<i>Melanotrochilus fuscus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)
<i>Petasophora delphinae</i>	<i>Colibri delphinae</i> (Lesson, 1839)
<i>Petasophora cyanotis</i>	<i>Colibri thalassinus cyanotus</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i>	<i>Eulampis holosericeus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
<i>Chrysolampis moschitus</i>	<i>Chrysolampis moschitus</i> (Linnaeus, 1758)
<i>Clais quimeti</i>	<i>Klais guimeti</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Bellone exilis</i>	<i>Orthorhyncus cristatus exilis</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Gouldia popelairi</i>	<i>Discosura popelairii</i> (Du Bus de Gisignies, 1846)
<i>Cyanophaia bicolor</i>	<i>Cyanophaia bicolor</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Pantherpe isignis</i>	<i>Pantherpe insignis</i> Cabanis & Heine, 1860
<i>Eucephala grayi</i>	<i>Hylocharis grayi</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)
<i>Hylocharis cyanae</i>	<i>Hylocharis cyanus</i> (Vieillot, 1818)
<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i>	<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i> (Lesson, 1832)
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i>	<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)
<i>Amazilia riefferi</i>	<i>Amazilia tzacatl</i> (La Llave, 1833)
<i>Amazilia riefferi jucunda</i>	<i>Amazilia tzacatl jucunda</i> (Heine, 1863)
<i>Agyrtria leucogaster</i>	<i>Amazilia leucogaster</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Agyrtria brevirostris</i>	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i> (Lesson, 1829)
<i>Agyrtria affinis</i>	<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i> (Lesson, 1829)
<i>Agyrtria chionopectus</i>	<i>Amazilia brevirostris chionopectus</i> (Gould, 1859)
<i>Cyanomya franciae</i>	<i>Amazilia franciae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)
<i>Agyrtria viridiceps</i>	<i>Amazilia franciae viridiceps</i> (Gould, 1860)
<i>Agyrtria albiventris</i>	<i>Amazilia fimbriata tephrocephala</i> (Vieillot, 1818)
<i>Saucerottia cyanifrons</i>	<i>Amazilia cyanifrons</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Amazilia beryllina</i>	<i>Amazilia beryllina</i> (Deppe, 1830)
<i>Amazilia tobaci</i>	<i>Amazilia tobaci</i> (Gmelin, 1788)
<i>Oreopyra calolaema</i>	<i>Lampornis calolaemus</i> (Salvin, 1865)
<i>Adelomya maculata</i>	<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i> (Fraser, 1840)
<i>Phaiolaima rubinioides</i>	<i>Heliodoxa rubinioides</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)
<i>Phaeolaema equatorialis</i>	<i>Heliodoxa rubinioides aequatorialis</i> (Gould, 1860)
<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i>	<i>Heliodoxa leadbeateri</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Eugenes spectabilis</i>	<i>Eugenes fulgens</i> (Swainson, 1827)
<i>Panoplitres flavescens</i>	<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> (Loddiges, 1832)
<i>Oreotrochilus pichincae</i>	<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)
<i>Lafresnaya flavicaudata</i>	<i>Lafresnaya lafresnayi</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)
<i>Helianthea typica</i>	<i>Coeligena coeligena</i> (Lesson, 1833)
<i>Lampropygia colombiana</i>	<i>Coeligena coeligena colombiana</i> (Elliot, 1876)
<i>Lampropygia wilsoni</i>	<i>Coeligena wilsoni</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)

Table 4 (continued)

Scientific name from the acquisition list	Present scientific name
<i>Lampropygia prunelli</i>	<i>Coeligena prunellei</i> (Bourcier, 1843)
<i>Bourcieria torquata</i>	<i>Coeligena torquata</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)
<i>Helianthus clarissae</i>	<i>Helianthus amethysticollis clarisse</i> (Longuemare, 1841)
<i>Heliotrypha parzudaki</i>	<i>Helianthus exortis</i> (Fraser, 1840)
<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i>	<i>Eriocnemis vestita</i> (Lesson, 1839)
<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i>	<i>Eriocnemis luciani</i> (Bourcier, 1847)
<i>Eriocnemis alinae</i>	<i>Eriocnemis alinae</i> (Bourcier, 1842)
<i>Rhamphomicron heteropogon</i>	<i>Rhamphomicron microrhynchum</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)
<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i>	<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i> (Loddiges, 1832)
<i>Metallura quitensis</i>	<i>Metallura tyrianthina quitensis</i> Gould, 1861
<i>Helimaster stervarti</i>	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i> (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)
<i>Floricola longirostris</i>	<i>Helimaster longirostris</i> (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)
<i>Myrtis fanny</i>	<i>Myrtis fanny</i> (Lesson, 1838)
<i>Acestrura mulsanti</i>	<i>Chaetocercus mulsanti</i> (Bourcier, 1842)
<i>Acestrura heliodori</i>	<i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> (Bourcier, 1840)

Donatiunea Dⁿⁱ
Abbe Foucher din
I.

1 *Pyrrhura rubra* Bogotá
1 *Tanagra cyanocephala* Bolivia
1 *Oxyrhopus guerinii*
1 *Agelaius phoeniceus* Columbia
1 *Chlorochrysa gutturosa* Brazil
1 *Eriophanes temminckii* Columbia
1 *Chaetornis antophila* Columbia

Fig. 3 – Foucher Abbot's donation list, the curator of the Museum of the Catholic Institute of Paris, on 21st of May 1913, written by Robert Dombrowski (Archive of "Grigore Antipa" Museum).

At the moment when the exhibits of the museum collections were renewed by donations and acquisitions Antipa was giving up other old, damaged exhibits which threatened the rest of the collection. Marinescu (1989) wrote that when the exhibits were transferred in the new building, Antipa gave up a part of the old collection which did not correspond to the requests of a high level European museum. Also Marinescu (op. cit.) mentions a protocol, dated 11th of May 1907, signed by Grigore Antipa and two of his technicians, Ion Popa Burcă and Robert Dombrowski, where they gave up some exhibits because they were damaged or because they were badly prepared and useless. In the annex of this document there were also included 369 birds beside mammals and fish. I haven't seen this protocol and I do not know if there were hummingbirds of Wahlstein's or Ferreratti's old collections among the birds that Antipa gave up.

From the studied archive documents I do not know if there are other hummingbirds bought by Grigore Antipa after 1912. I found a document, a list which confirmed that Abbot Foucher, the curator of the Museum of the Catholic Institute of Paris, donated a collection of 38 birds, out of which 4 were hummingbirds, on the 21st of May 1913: *Oxypogon guierini*, *Agleactis cupripennis* (Colombia), *Pterophanes temmincki* (Colombia) and *Phaethornis antophila* (Colombia). The list of this donation was written by Robert Ritter von Dombrowski and still it is in the historic archive of the museum (Fig. 3). All 38 specimens were skins, and some of them, including hummingbirds, were naturalized by Dombrowski. They were displayed by Grigore Antipa next to those which were bought in 1912 in a large hall, especially dedicated to the exotic birds, in a showcase only with hummingbirds, which still exists and which was subjected to small changes along a century (Fig. 5). Two of the displayed specimens have the old labelled with the mention "Don. Abbé Foucher" [Donation Abbot Foucher].

For half of a century, till 1962, it is not known if other hummingbirds were bought or donated for the bird collection of the museum of Bucharest. It might be possible that a part of the 76 specimens of the family Trochilidae, bought by Grigore Antipa between 1896–1911, to be destroyed by the 1940 earthquake and the II World War, which badly damaged the building of the museum and some exhibits.

Table 5

Present hummingbird collection, naturalized pieces, from the public exhibition.

Scientific name	Locality	No. specs	No. Coll.
Skeleton of <i>Rhamphodon naevius</i> <i>Ramphodon naevius</i> (Dumont, 1818)	Santa Catharina, Brazil	1	535 4380
<i>Agleactis cupripennis</i> <i>Ramphodon naevius</i> (Dumont, 1818)	Colombia	♂ad.	- 4548 ⁴
<i>Eutoxeres aquila baroni</i> Gould <i>Eutoxeres aquila heterurus</i> Gould, 1868	Ecuador	1	539 4426
<i>Phaethornis guyemiliae</i> Bourc. et Muls. <i>Phaethornis guy emiliae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Bogota, Colombia	1	536 4381 ³
<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i> Less et De Lattre <i>Phaethornis longirostris</i> (De Lattre, 1843)	Honduras	1	538 4383 ³
<i>Phaethornis longirostris</i> Less. <i>Phaethornis longirostris</i> (De Lattre, 1843)	Honduras	2 ad.	- 4546 ³

Table 5 (continued)

Scientific name	Locality	No. specs	No. Coll.
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i>			537
<i>Phaethornis superciliosus</i> (Linnaeus, 1766)	Brazil	1	4382
<i>Agleactes cupreipennis</i> B. et M.	Quito, Ecuador		-
<i>Campylopterus falcatus</i> (Swainson, 1821)	February 1898	1	4405 ³
<i>Campylopterus lazulus</i> Vieill.			542
<i>Campylopterus falcatus</i> (Swainson, 1821)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4379 ³
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i> Bodd.			540
<i>Campylopterus largipennis</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Guyana	♂ad.	4384 ³
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i> Licht.	Honduras, Santa Anna		541
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i> (Deppe, 1830)		♂ad.	4385 ³
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i> Gm.	Brazil		544
<i>Eupetomena macroura</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)		♂ad.	4432 ³
<i>Colibri</i> sp.			
<i>Melanotrochilus fuscus</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	South America	1	4428 ³
<i>Colibri cyanonotus</i> B et M			555
<i>Colibri thalassinus cyanotus</i> (Bourcier, 1843)	Quito, Ecuador	♂ad.	4395 ³
<i>Trochilus</i> sp.			
<i>Anthracothonax viridigula</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	South America	1	4413 ²
<i>Trochilus mago</i> Vieill.			575
<i>Anthracothonax nigricollis</i> (Vieillot, 1817)	Brazil	1	4412
<i>Belona cristata exilis</i> Gm.	Nevada???		578
<i>Orthorhynchus cristatus exilis</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)	Lesser Antilles	♂ad.	4415 ³
<i>Lophornis chalibeus</i> Temm.			579
<i>Lophornis chalybeus</i> (Vieillot, 1823)	Brazil	♂ad.	4416
<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris egregius</i> Heine			552
<i>Chlorostilbon aureoventris</i> (Orbigny & Lafresnaye, 1838)	Rio Grande do Sul – Brazil	♂ad.	4392
<i>Panterpe insignis</i> Cab. et Heine			553
<i>Panterpe insignis</i> Cabanis & Heine, 1860	Costa Rica	♂ad.	4393 ³
<i>Thalurania glaucopsis</i> Gm.	Araraunga		554
<i>Thalurania glaucopsis</i> (J. F. Gmelin, 1788)	1. X. 1898, S Brazil	♂ad.	4394 ²
<i>Damophila julie</i> Bourc.			551
<i>Damophila julie</i> (Bourcier, 1842)	Colombia	♂ad.	4425
<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i> Less.			550
<i>Chrysuronia oenone</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4391 ³
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> Vieill.	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil		-
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)		2 ♂♂ad.	4547 ⁴
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> Vieill.	Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil		556
<i>Leucochloris albicollis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)		♂ad.	4396 ³
Skeleton of <i>Agyrtria brevirostris</i>	-		545
<i>Amazilia brevirostris</i> (Lesson, 1829)		1	4386 ³
<i>Agyrtria franciae</i> Bourc. et Muls.			546
<i>Amazilia franciae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Bogota, Colombia	1	4387 ³
<i>Saucerottea beryllina</i> Licht.			548
<i>Amazilia beryllina</i> (Lichtenstein, 1830)	Mexico	♂ad.	4390 ³
<i>Saucerottea tobaci</i> Gm.			547
<i>Amazilia tobaci</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Venezuela	♂ad.	4388 ³
<i>Hylocharis leucotis</i> Vieill.			549
<i>Basillinna (Hylocharis) leucotis</i> (Vieillot, 1818)	Mexico	1	4389
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i> Fraser			569
<i>Adelomyia melanogenys</i> (Fraser, 1840)	Colombia	♂ad.	4407 ³

Table 5 (continued)

Scientific name	Locality	No. specs	No. Coll.
<i>Clytolaema rubinea</i> Gm.			559
<i>Clytolaema rubricauda</i> (Boddaert, 1783)	Brazil	♂ad.	4399
<i>Eugenes spectabilis</i> Lawr.			558
<i>Eugenes fulgens spectabilis</i> (Lawrence, 1867)	Costa Rica	♂ad.	4398 ³
<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> Lodd.			567
<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> (Loddiges, 1832)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4406 ³
<i>Campylopterus lazulus</i> Vieill.			543
<i>Agleactis cupreipennis</i> (Bourcier, 1843)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4431 [•]
<i>Oreotrochilus pichincha</i> B. et M.			557
<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo jamesonii</i> Jardine, 1849	Ecuador	♂ad.	4397 ³
<i>Oreotrochilus pichincha</i> B. et M.			557
<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo jamesonii</i> Jardine, 1849	Ecuador	♂ad.	4397 ³
<i>Lafresnaya lafrenayi</i> Boiss.			564
<i>Lafresnaya lafrenayi</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4403 ³
<i>Helianthea tipica</i> Bp.			560
<i>Coeligena coeligena</i> (Lesson, 1833)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4400 ³
<i>Helianthea torquata</i> Boiss.			562
<i>Coeligena torquata</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4402 ³
<i>Helianthea fulgidigula</i> Gould			563
<i>Coeligena torquata fulgidigula</i> (Gould, 1854)	Ecuador	♂ad.	4433 ¹
<i>Helianthea bonapartei</i> Boiss.			561
<i>Coeligena bonapartei</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4401 ¹
<i>Pterophanes temminckii</i> Bois.			565
<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i> (Fraser, 1840)	Colombia	♂ad.	4404 [•]
<i>Eustephanus galeritus</i> Mol.			572a
<i>Sephanoides sephaniodes</i> (Lesson, 1827)	Chile	♂ad.	4409
<i>Eustephanus galeritus</i> Mol.			572b
<i>Sephanoides sephaniodes</i> (Lesson, 1827)	Chile	♂ad.	4417
<i>Helianthus clarissae</i> Longm.			570
<i>Helianthus amethysticollis clarisse</i> (Longuemare, 1841)	Bogota, Colombia	♂ad.	4376 ³
<i>Colibri</i> sp.			4434a ³
<i>Helianthus exortis</i> (Fraser, 1840)	South America	3	4434b ³
<i>Helianthus amethysticollis clarisse</i> (Longuemare, 1841)			4434c ³
<i>Metallura tyrianthina</i> (Loddiges, 1832)			
<i>Eriocnemis aureliae</i> Bourc et Muls.			568
<i>Haplophaedia aureliae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Bogota, Colombia	♀ad.	4377
<i>Psolidoprymna victoriae</i> B. et M.			574
<i>Lesbia victoriae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Colombia	♂ad.	4411
<i>Psolidoprymna victoriae typica</i> Cab. et Heine			573
<i>Lesbia victoriae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Quito, Ecuador	1	4410
<i>Colibri</i> sp.			
<i>Rhamphomicron microrhynchus</i> (Boissonneau, 1839)	South America	1	4429 ³

Table 5 (continued)

Scientific name	Locality	No. specs	No. Coll.
<i>Oxypogon guerinii</i> Boiss. <i>Oxypogon guerinii</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Colombia	♂ad.	571a 4378*
<i>Oxypogon guerinii</i> Boiss. <i>Oxypogon guerinii</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Colombia	♂ad.	571b 4408
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i> Licht. <i>Agelaiocercus coelestis</i> (Gould, 1861)	Honduras, Santa Anna	♂ad.	541/b 4418 ¹
<i>Colibri</i> sp. <i>Helimaster longirostris</i> (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)	Costa Rica	1	4430 ³
<i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> Bourc. <i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> (Bourcier, 1840)	Bogota, Colombia	1	577 4414 ³
<i>Colibri</i> sp. <i>Myrtis fanny</i> (Lesson, 1838)	South America	1	4427 ³

* Don. Abbé Foucher; 1 - bought hummingbirds from Wilhelm Schlüter, 1901; 2 - bought from Wilhelm Schlüter, 1906; 3 - bought from Wilhelm Schlüter, 1911; 4 – hummingbirds bought in 1964.

In table 5 I presented the mounted-naturalized specimens which are now in the public exhibition from the bird hall of “Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History. In the first column there are two scientific names. The first represents the name with which they are inventoried in the collection documents, and the second one is that received after I re-identified the specimens. In the fourth column there are the collection numbers and the superscript figures shows the years when the hummingbirds were bought by Antipa and the donations. Some of the specimens, although they are mounted-naturalized in this collection, are not included in any list. They are hummingbird species, well identified, which can not be confounded, as: *Lesbia victoriae* (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846) two specimens and a specimen of *Oxypogon guerinii* (Boissonneau, 1840). They might come from unregistered donations or from the old collection, inventoried between 1965-1967. I support this hypothesis because many exotic bird species, inventoried then are still present in the public exhibition and are in a very good conservation state.

In December 1961, Aurel Papadopol and Matei Tâlpeanu (curators of the collection that period) approved the acquisition of six birds from particular person, five hummingbirds and a coerebid. This acquisition of new specimens is written in the Address 772/25 of May 1962, by which the Ministry of Education was informed. Hummingbirds were naturalized and displayed in the museum. The five hummingbirds belong to three genera and three species: *Phaetornis longirostris* (4546/1-2), *Leucochloris albicollis* (4547/1-2) and *Agleactis* sp.(4548), which was lately identified as *Rhamphodon*.

On 9th of September 1964, George Tăslăuanu, particular person, made an offer to the museum by which he proposed the acquisition of a collection of 35 hummingbird skins for the sum of 3000 lei. Pieces are bought on 28th of September 1964 and registered in the collections with numbers from 14272 to 14302 (Tab. 6) (Figs 4, 5).

In 1964, when these skins were bought, the museum of Bucharest had only naturalized hummingbirds and a single skin, a *Chaetocercus heliodor* (1125/37) from Bogota, Colombia, donated to the museum by Robert Dombrowski. The



Fig. 4 – Hummingbird skins of the present collection of “Grigore Antipa” Museum.

collection bought in 1964 includes hummingbirds of 24 genera, 29 species, 6 subspecies. From the geographical point of view, they originate in 6 countries: Ecuador (16 specs), Guatemala (6 specs), Colombia (5 specs), Panama (4 specs), Venezuela (2 specs), Honduras (1 spec.). This is the last acquisition.



Fig. 5 – Hummingbirds skins of the present collection of “Grigore Antipa” Museum and the hummingbird showcase from the bird hall of the museum.

Table 6

Hummingbirds, skins, of the present collection of "Grigore Antipa" Museum of Bucharest.

Scientific name	Collecting data	Sex/ No. specs	No. coll.
<i>Eutoxeres aquila</i> (Bourcier, 1847)	Colombia	♀	14281
<i>Glaucis hirsutus</i> (Gmelin, 1788)	Panama	♀	14280
<i>Campylopterus rufus</i> Lesson, 1840	Chiapas, Guatemala	♀	14291
<i>Campylopterus hemileucurus</i> (Deppe, 1830)	Veracruz -Mexico	♀	14282
<i>Campylopterus (Phaeochroa) cuvierii cuvierii</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)	Ecuador	♂	14298
<i>Colibri thalassinus</i> (Swainson, 1827)	Quinche-Guatemala	-	14287
<i>Abeillia abeillei</i> (Lesson & Delattre, 1839)	Honduras	♀	14299
<i>Amazilia amazilia dumerilii</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Ecuador	♂juv.	14286/1
<i>Amazilia amazilia dumerilii</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Ecuador	♂juv.	14286/2
<i>Amazilia amazilia dumerilii</i> (Lesson, 1832)	Verapaz, Guatemala	♀	14301
<i>Chalybura buffonii</i> (Lesson, 1832)	El Real-Dorien, Panama	-	14288
<i>Lampornis amethystinus salvini</i> (Ridgway, 1908)	Guatemala	♂	14289
<i>Lampornis calolaemus</i> (Salvin, 1865)	Chitra Veranguas, Panama	♂	14272
<i>Lamprolaima rhami</i> (Lesson, 1839)	Quinche, Guatemala	1	14293
<i>Urochroa bougueri</i> (Bourcier, 1851)	Manegal, Ecuador	♂	14296
<i>Boissonneaua flavescens</i> (Loddiges, 1832)	Colombia	♀	14273
<i>Boissonneaua matthewsii</i> (Bourcier, 1847)	Ecuador	♂	14302
<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)	Chimborazo Mountains, Ecuador	♂	14300/2
<i>Oreotrochilus chimborazo jamesonii</i> Jardine, 1849	Pichincha Mountains, Ecuador	♂	14300/1
<i>Coeligena torquata fulgidigula</i> (Gould, 1854)	Ecuador	-	14275
<i>Ensifera ensifera</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Ecuador	♀	14284/1
<i>Ensifera ensifera</i> (Boissonneau, 1840)	Colombia	♂	14284/2
<i>Pterophanes cyanopterus</i> (Fraser, 1840)	Ecuador	1	14276
<i>Patagona gigas</i> (Vieillot, 1824)	Ecuador	♀	14285
<i>Helianthus strophianus</i> (Gould, 1846)	Colombia	♂	14295
<i>Helianthus exortis</i> (Fraser, 1840)	Ecuador	♂	14278
<i>Eriocnemis mosquera</i> (Delattre & Bourcier, 1846)	Ecuador	♂	14274
<i>Lesbia victoriae</i> (Bourcier & Mulsant, 1846)	Ecuador	♂	14292
<i>Metallura tyrianthina quitensis</i> Gould, 1861	Ecuador	♀	14290
<i>Metallura tyrianthina quitensis</i> Gould, 1861	Ecuador	♀	14283
<i>Heliothryx barroti</i> (Bourcier, 1843)	Guatemala	♀	14297
<i>Heliothryx longirostris</i> (Audebert & Vieillot, 1801)	Veraguas, Panama	♀	14279
<i>Chaetocercus mulsanti</i> (Bourcier, 1842)	Colombia	♂	14294
<i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> (Bourcier, 1840)	Venezuela	♀	14277/1
<i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> (Bourcier, 1840)	Venezuela	♂	14277/2
<i>Chaetocercus heliodor</i> (Bourcier, 1840)2	Bogota, Colombia	♀	1125/37*

* Don. Robert Dombrowski.

Present bird collection of „Grigore Antipa” National Museum of Natural History includes 96 hummingbirds (58 mounted-naturalized, 36 skins and 2 skeletons) of 53 genera and 71 species, 75 subspecies; from the geographical point of view, they are from 12 countries: Colombia (26 specs), Ecuador (23), Brazilia (11 specs), Guatemala (6 specs), Honduras (6 specs), Panama (4 specs), Venezuela (3 specs), Costa Rica (3 specs), Mexico (3 specs), Chile (2 specs), Guyana and USA a specimens from each one and South America (6 specs). This small collection is formed of acquisitions made at the end of the 19th and in the 20th century and of small donations. From the 96 hummingbirds, 3 are donated by Abbot Foucher, one is donated by Robert Ritter von Dombrowski, 4 naturalized hummingbirds and 35 skins were bought by Aurel Papadopol and Matei Tâlpeanu.

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COLIBRI (AVES: APODIFORMES: TROCHILIDAE) ÎN COLECȚIA ORNITOLOGICĂ A MUZEULUI NAȚIONAL DE ISTORIE NATURALĂ „GRIGORE ANTIPA” (BUCUREȘTI)

REZUMAT

Colecția actuală de păsări a Muzeului Național de Istorie Naturală „Grigore Antipa” cuprinde 96 de colibri (58 naturalizați și montați, 36 de balguri și 2 schelete) din 53 de genuri și 71 de specii, 75 de subspecii; din punct de vedere geografic provin din 12 țări: Columbia (26 exemplare), Ecuador (23), Brazilia (11 exemplare), Guatemala (6 exemplare), Honduras (6 exemplare), Panama (4 exemplare), Venezuela (3 exemplare), Costa Rica (3 exemplare), Mexic (3 exemplare), Chile (2 exemplare), Guyana și SUA câte un exemplar și America de Sud (6 exemplare). Această mică colecție provine din achiziții de la sfârșitul secolului al XIX-lea și din secolul al XX-lea și din mici donații. Din cei 96 de colibri 3 sunt donați de Abbé Foucher, unul este donat de Robert Ritter von Dombrowski, 4 colibri naturalizați și 35 de balguri au fost cumpărați de Aurel Papadopol și Matei Tâlpeanu.

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